

**TREACHERY REFLECTED IN HENRIK IBSEN'S *PUBLIC ENEMY*
(1882) DRAMA: AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**



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AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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An individual psychological approach

Herewith, I testify that in this publication article there is no plagiarism of the previous literary work which has been raised to obtain bachelor degrees of university, nor there are options or masterpiece which have been written or published by others, except those in which the writing are referred manuscript and mentioned in the literary review and bibliography.

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The researcher



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DRAMA: AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

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ABSTRACT

PRADIKA GUSLAN HERDIANTO. A320110197. **TREACHERY REFLECTED IN HENRIK IBSEN'S PUBLIC ENEMY (1882) DRAMA: AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.** Research Paper. School of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. August, 2015.

The major problem of this study is treachery. Someone who suddenly has treachery nature, he must experience a big change in his life. The objective of this study is to analyze Henrik Ibsen's Public Enemy based on the structural elements and analyze this drama based on the Individual Psychological Approach. The Writer employs qualitative method. The writer uses two data sources: primary and secondary. The primary data source of the study is *Public Enemy drama* by Henrik Ibsen. Secondary data are the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism, and some articles related to the drama. The secondary data of the study are taken from any information related to the drama. The method of data collection is the researcher will employ the descriptive qualitative research. Based on the analysis, the researcher gets some conclusions. The study shows that the problem faced by the minor character is his treachery. It is proven by his dream that becomes success. He is an editor. He wants to be a success man in the life. Someday, Dr. Stockmann gets big news for the town, Hovstad wants get many advantages from that news, so he becomes Dr. Stockmann's side. But, the Mayor didn't agree with that news, so Hovstad betrays Dr. Stockmann and becomes the Mayor's side. Finally, Hovstad opposes Dr. Stockmann.

Keywords: *Responsibility, Loyalty, Treachery.*

A. Introduction

Every person has basic nature that must be appreciated by others. Basic nature consists of many natures, such as kind characteristics, ordinary characteristics, and bad characteristics. One example of bad nature is the treachery or betrayal. Not every human has good nature or good habitation, God created all in this world together side by side, such as the strength and the weakness, the loyalty and the treachery.

Treachery is devastating because it disrupts an ongoing, meaningful relationship in which partners have invested material and emotional resources. Treachery and betrayal are the two basic risks people take in close relationships (Jones, Couch and Scott, 1997).

Betrayal of the term “to betray,” including to deliver up to an enemy, to be disloyal or unfaithful, to deceive or mislead, to reveal secrets, to seduce and desert, and to disappoint the hopes or expectations of another (The Macquarie Dictionary, 1991).

The treachery is the part of the basic bad nature. It is fundamental bad nature and important thing to make difference to the others. It is the nature of an individual to hold or consider a fact. Treachery does not happen just to relationship between employment relationship or friendship, but also happens to the love relationship. When those on whom we depend for love and support betray our trust, the feeling is like a stab at the heart that leaves us feeling unsafe, diminished, and alone. Psychologically, then, betrayal may be conceived as a profound form of interpersonal rejection with potentially serious consequences for the healthy functioning of the betrayed individual (Gaylin, 1984).

On this occasion the researcher will look beyond a person’s character from a drama with a title Public Enemy in which people that has treachery nature. Public Enemy is written by Henrik Ibsen (1882). The treachery is the basic nature of the individual, like the nature of Hovstad in this drama. Hovstad is the professional type of People Herald who constantly wants to stir things up as long as he is not directly involved and will not be personally affected. His main concern is to increase the circulation of his paper, and for this purpose he

will ignore any principle. He supports Dr. Stockmann as long as he thinks the compact majority and the public are behind Dr. Stockmann. But as soon as it is known that the public will not support any idea which is going to cost money, he turns against Dr. Stockmann and supports the Mr. Mayor (Ibsen, 1882).

This drama is telling about changing cultural in that region which trusted by the occupation, but in one time Dr. Stockman comes, he wants to change the false cultural. But, his idea is refused by the all people, including Hovstad. It is very interesting to be read because this book reveals some important issues such as the dirty baths, the mayor's politic, and also the faithful. Henrik Ibsen has said that the stories portray some of his personal experience, such as his disappointment to the baths in that era. Ibsen also includes passage reflecting the destructiveness of Peter's political (Ibsen, 1882).

Public Enemy is written by Henrik Ibsen. Henrik Johan Ibsen born in 1828 in Skien, Norway, was the eldest of five children after the early death of his older brother. His father, Knud Ibsen, one in a long line of sea captains, had been born in Skien in 1797 and had married Marichen Cornelia Martie Altenburg, the daughter of a German merchant, in 1825.

Before Henrik Ibsen wrote *An Enemy of the Public*, he has wrote *A Doll's House* (1879), and continuation to the *Ghost* (1881), and 1 year later he wrote *A Public of the Enemy* that shows since 1887, then *The Lady from the Sea* (1888), and the next drama is *Hedda Gabler* (1890), and many more dramas and books that he wrote.

There are some reasons why the writer is interested in analyzing this book. Firstly, *An Enemy of the Public* is a depiction of the realities of life with all kinds of the problems. Secondly, *An Enemy of the Public* deals explicitly with themes of the faithful. The last, *Public Enemy* also reflects the destructiveness of the treachery. Firstly, *Public Enemy* is a depiction of the realities of life with all kinds of the reality aspects. So, we can take some values in the book, such as appreciate to other people, sacrifices, candor, and firmness. Henrik Ibsen has said the stories reflect some of his personal experiences. Such as the public conflict of the mayor in that era. Secondly, *Public Enemy* consists

of the faithful. Many critics have given from all sides to the Dr. Stockmann, but in this story Mrs. Stockmann is still faithful to her husband. She is so faithful like when she said “Yes, they’ve treated you very badly here, Tomas. But do we have to leave the country altogether, just because of them?”. The last reason is Public Enemy also reflects the destructiveness of the treachery. The betrayer is Hovstad, He is an editor in the People Herald. At first he agrees with the Dr. Stockhman’s idea, but at least he opposes Dr. Stockhman and he becomes the Mayor side. The treachery is important to analyze because according the writer this characteristic is the basic nature.

Relating to all the reasons above, the writer uses psychological individual approach. The 'Individual Psychologist' works with an individual as an equal to uncover his values and assumptions. As a person is not aware that he is acting according to misperceptions, it becomes the task of the practitioner to not only lead the individual to an insightful exposure of his errors, but also to re-orient him toward a more useful way of living. The practitioner seeks to establish a climate in which learning can take place. Encouragement and optimism are his key concerns. Adlerian therapy permits the use of a wide variety of techniques, for example, Drama Therapy and Art Therapy. Despite the methods used, techniques are used first to help relieve suffering and second, to promote positive change and empowerment. From the point of view of Mind Development, the most important constant factor is the stress on social interactions and social contribution; the more outgoing social interest, the less feelings of inferiority the individual has. (Alfred Alder, Individual Psychological Terms).

Based on the data above, the researcher analyzes the Public Enemy drama by using psychological individual approach to dig up major and minor characters’ of thought entitled TREACHERY REFLECTED IN HENRIK IBSEN’S PUBLIC ENEMY (1882); AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH to achieve the purpose of the study, the writer analyzes the drama of its nature of literary, nature of author and nature of society.

B. Research Method

In this research, the writer employs the descriptive qualitative research. Moloeng (1983:3) affirms that qualitative research is research which result in the descriptive data in the form observed people or behaviors. Then, the steps of conducting this qualitative study are (1) determining the object of the study, (2) determining the source of the data, (3) determining the method of data collection, and (4) determining the technique of data analysis.

The object of the study is *Public Enemy drama* by Henrik Ibsen which is published in 1882. It is analyzed by using an individual psychological approach. There are two types of data namely primary data and secondary data that are needed to do this research. The primary data are the main data obtained from all the words, dialogues, phrases and sentences in the drama script. The primary data sources of the study are *Public Enemy* by Henrik Ibsen. Secondary data are the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism, and some articles related to the drama. The secondary data of the study are taken from any information related to the drama. In conducting the study, the writer uses the techniques in collecting the data as follows: (a) Reading the dialog/drama script repeatedly (b) Taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data (c) Underlying the important word, phrases and sentences which are related to the study (d) Arranging the data into several part based on its classification (e) Selecting the data by rejecting the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of the study (f) Drawing the conclusion of the analysis that has already done in the former chapter and formulating its pedagogical suggestion.

In analysis data, the writer uses descriptive qualitative analysis of content. The steps of technique of the data analysis are compiled as follows: (a) Analyzing the structural elements of the dialog/drama script. Focus will be paid on the structural analysis of the drama (b) Trying to decide the individual psychological analysis of literary work (c) Making discussion of the finding (d) Making conclusion.

C. Finding and Discussion

Based on the individual psychological analysis, the researcher finds that the minor character namely Hovstad has done treachery. It is viewed from individual psychological aspect that consist of six basic principles of individual psychology, those are fictional finalism, striving for superiority, inferiority feeling, style of life, social interest, and creative power.

1. Fictional Finalism

Fictional finalism deals with individual goal of life, which is unreal in nature or fiction. According to Adler (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 154) each person's quest for superiority is guided by fictional goal that he or she adopted. The person's fictional goal or superiority is self-determined; it is formed by the person's own creative power, therefore making it individually unique. Adler's concept of fictional finalism is the idea that human behavior is directed toward a future goal of its own making.

In *Public Enemy*, the fiction finalism of Hovstad was stated in the dialogues explicitly. And it can be seen from the dialogues in the middle of the story. Hovstad wants to get the advantage from the all situation.

"Hovstad: Well, whichever way it goes, we'll be able to turn the situation to good account. If The Mayor won't agree to the Doctor's proposal, then he'll bring all the small tradesmen down on him, the Householder's Association and the rest. And if he does agree to it, he'll fall out with the whole mob of big shareholders in the Baths, who've been his chief supporters up to now." (Ibsen, 1882: 151).

"Hovstad: Yes, you bet they will, and that will break the ring up, you'll see. And then we'll din it into the public, in every single of the issue of the paper, that The Mayor's incompetent in one thing after another. We'll make it clear that all the important posts in the town-the whole Municipal control-ought to be put into the hands of the Liberal." (Ibsen, 1882: 151).

The goal of Hovstad's life is so clear that he wants to get the advantage from all situation although he must make a cheat like treachery or betrayal to someone. In the beginning of the story, Hovstad agrees with Dr. Stockmann's article or the perception.

“Dr. Stockmann: In the paper?” (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

“Hovstad: Yes, when I took over the People’s Herald my aim was to break this ring of obstinate old blockheads who’ve got all the power” (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

“Dr. Stockmann: But you’ve told me yourself what came of that—you nearly ruined the paper.” (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

“Hovstad: Yes, it’s true that the time we had to climb down; there was a danger that, without those men, the whole Baths project would fall through. But now, the Baths are established, and we can dispense with those high and mighty gentry” (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

In the beginning, Hovstad wants to support Dr. Stockmann but at least, Hovstad betrays Dr. Stockmann because he thinks that Dr. Stockmann cannot make the beneficial for himself. So, Hovstad won’t print Dr. Stockmann’s article like he says to Dr. Stockmann in the beginning story.

“Dr. Stockmann (looking from one to the other): What does this mean?” (Ibsen, 1882: 170).

“Hovstad: You’ve put your case in a false light, Doctor, and I can’t support it” (Ibsen, 1882: 170).

“Billing: And after what Mr Mayor was kind enough to explain to me in there, I...” (Ibsen, 1882: 170).

“Dr. Stockmann: A false light? Well, that’s my responsibility. Just print my article, and I’ll stand by every word of it.” (Ibsen, 1882: 170).

“Hovstad: I’m not printing it. I neither can nor will... I dare not print it.” (Ibsen, 1882: 170).

At least, The Mayor doesn’t agree with Dr. Stockmann opinion at the article so The Mayor doesn’t give permission to Dr. Stockmann to print his article. Besides, The Mayor has another article to oppose Dr. Stockmann’s article. Hovstad thinks that The Mayor’s article gives more advantage for him, so Hovstad wants to print The Mayor’s article although he promises to print Dr. Stockmann firstly, but in the ending Hovstad won’t print Dr. Stockmann’s article.

“Dr. Stockmann: It isn’t the end yet. (To Hovstad) Then it’s quite impossible to get my article into the Herald?” (Ibsen, 1882: 171).

“Hovstad: Quite impossible... Out of consideration for your

family, if for no other reason” (Ibsen, 1882: 171).

“Mrs Stockmann: Oh, you needn’t concern yourself about our family, Mr Hovstad!” (Ibsen, 1882: 171).

“The Mayor (bringing a paper from his pocket): It will be sufficient for the guidance of the public if this appears; it’s an official statement. If you would kindly...” (Ibsen, 1882: 171).

“Hovstad (taking the paper): Good; I’ll see that it’s printed” (Ibsen, 1882: 171).

“Dr. Stockmann: But you won’t print mine? Do you really imagine you can silence me and suppress the truth? (Ibsen, 1882: 171).

Finally, Hovstad won’t print Dr. Stockmann’s article but he prints The Mayor’s article. So, Hovstad opposes Dr. Stockmann. From the fact above, it can be seen the final goal of Hovstad. He wants to get the advantage from all situations and from all sides, he will do anything to get the advantage.

From all the explanation above, it can be concluded that fictional finalism can show Hovstad’s treachery. Hovstad does theachery because he wants to get advantage. He opposes his promise to Dr. Stockmann. Hovstad promises to print Dr. Stockmann’s article but Hovstad doesn’t do it. Instead Hovstad wants to print Mayor’s article.

2. Striving for Superiority

Striving for superiority constitutes one’s effort to become better and achieve idea goal. Hovstad is the editor of the People’s Herald. Hovstad shows his striving for superiority by getting anything which can give the advantage for him and increase the money circulation at People’s Herald paper. No matter if he must make a cheat and he must betray someone.

“Hovstad: I, too, feel called upon to explain my position. At first it seemed that Dr. Stockmann’s agitation was finding favour in certain quarters, and as far I could I gave it my impartial support. Soon, however, we began to realize that we had allowed ourselves to be misled by a false statement-“ (Ibsen, 1882: 179).

Hovstad’s bad habitation appears because he also has partner that has the same habitation like him. Billing and Aslaksen, they are Hovstad’s colleagues at

People's Herald paper.

"Billing: Blunt? Why, he's pulverizing, I'm hanged if he isn't! every word comes crashing down like- what I say? –like a sledgehammer." (Ibsen, 1882: 150).

"Hovstad: Yes, but it'll take more than one blow to demolish these fellows." (Ibsen, 1882: 150).

"Billing: That's true, but we'll keep on hammering at them, blow after blow, till the whole of this privileged class comes crashing down. When I was sitting in there reading this, I could almost see the Revolution coming over the horizon!" (Ibsen, 1882: 151).

It also appears Hovstad says to Aslaksen.

"Hovstad: He can be very useful to us." (Ibsen 1882: 155).

"Aslaksen: As long as he keeps to this matter of the Baths, yes. It mightn't be prudent to follow him if he goes beyond that." (Ibsen 1882: 155).

"Hovstad: Hm... that all depends." (Ibsen 1882: 155).

"Billing: You're too timid, Aslaksen." (Ibsen 1882: 155).

Based from the facts above, it can be seen that Hovstad and Billing are colleagues, and they have the same wish. They want to get the advantage to increase their paper although they must do treachery.

3. Inferiority Feeling

Inferiority feeling originates from one's imperfections like physical defeat, lack of social life, in ability to overcome the life problems. The feeling inferiority or a sense of incompleteness is the great driving force mankind. In other words, man is pushed by the need to overcome his inferiority and pulled by the desire to be superior (Hall and Lindzey, 1981: 124). Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992:142) suggests that process of compensate also occurs in the psychological sphere; the people often strive to compensate not only for organ inferiority but also for subjective feeling inferior, those arise from uniquely felt psychological or social disabilities.

In *Public Enemy*, the inferiority feeling of Hovstad is caused by his ability to overcome the life problems. He said that he comes from humble folk.

Hovstad isn't an ambitious man and his opportunity is just like the lower class want.

“Hovstad: You musn't misjudge me- I'm no more self-seeking or ambitious than the next man-“ (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

“Dr. Stockmann: But my dear fellow, who says you are?” (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

“Hovstad: I come of humble folk, as you know, and I've had plenty of opportunity of seeing what the lower classes really want; and that, Doctor, is to have a share in the direction of public affairs. That would be the way to develop their skill and ability and self-respect.” (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

In the climax, Hovstad also said that he comes from humble folk and he is just simple man but in this statement he gives positive feeling about his life because he is proud of it.

“Hovstad: I make no claim to any kind of distinction. I come of simple, humble stock, and I'm proud to have my roots deep down among the common folk whom he's insulting.” (Ibsen, 1882: 190).

Based on his inferiority feelings above, Hovstad is a simple person that comes from humble stock, he isn't ambitious man and also his opportunity is just like the lower class want but he is proud, he has the deep roots down among the folk whom he's insulting.

4. Social Interest

As social creature, everyone must be involved in the relationship with the others. As reflected in Adler's strong belief that we as social creatures must consider our relationship to other and to the larger socio cultural context in which we live if we are to fully understand ourselves (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 147). According to Adler as quoted by Hall and Lindzey (1970: 71) social interest is the true and inevitable compensation for all human being. Social interest means a striving for a form of community, which must be thought of mankind, it had reached the goal of others; we help ourselves toward the same goal (Hall and Lindzey, 1981: 125).

In *Public Enemy*, Hovstad is a sociable person. He is friendly person. He has good relationship with other people although sometime he shows bad attitude. Hovstad has good relationship with other people, for example when he joins in Dr. Stockmann's party. In the Dr. Stockmann's party, there are many people and they make conversation each other.

"Dr. Stockmann: What can he say? He's bound to be glad that such an important fact has been brought to light." (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

"Hovstad: May I print a short article on your discovery in the Herald?" (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

"Dr. Stockmann" Yes, I should be very grateful if you would." (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

"Hovstad: Thhe public ought to hear about it as soon as possible." (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

"Billing: And I'll have a word with Aslaksen about it." (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

"Dr. Stockmann: No, my dear friends; don't let's have any of that sort of nonsense. I simply won't hear of anything of the kind. And if the Board should happen to raise my salary, I won't accept it. Do you hear Katrina, I won't accept it." (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

"Mrs. Stockmann: You're quite right Tomas." (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

"Hovstad and Billing: Yor health; your very good health, Doctor." (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

"Horster (touching glasses with the Doctor): I hope this'll bring you nothing but happiness." (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

"Dr. Stockmann: Thank you, my dear friends, thank you. I'm so happy...! It's wonderful for a man to feel that he's done a service to his fellow citizens and his native town. Hurrah, Katrina! (Ibsen, 1882: 124).

The fact above shows that Hovstad is a friendly man. In the meeting, Hovstad got many supports from the people and many voices around him.

"Hovstad: And in the matter in question, there is not the slightest doubt that Dr. Stockmann has public opinion against him. But, gentlemen, where, first and foremost, does an editor's duty lie? Surely it is to work in harmony with his readers? Has he not, in a way, been given a tacit mandate to work diligently and untiringly to further the interest of his subscribers? Or am I perhaps mistaken?" (Ibsen, 1882: 180).

"Many voices: No no no... you're right!" (Ibsen, 1882: 180).

From all the explanation above, it can be concluded that Hovstad is sociable person and he has many friends so he can do treachery easily because he has many channels which can be invited to work together.

5. Style of Life

The style of life originally called “life plan” or “guarding image” refers to the unique ways in which people pursue their goal (Ryckman, 1985: 98). According to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 153) the style of life encompasses the unique patterns of traits, behaviors and habits which, when taken together, defines the flavor of a person’s existence. The Individual’s style of life is largely determined by the specific inferiorities, either fancied or real, that person has. The style of life is a compensation for a particular inferiority (Adler in Hall and Lindzey, 1981: 126).

In the *Public Enemy*, Hovstad has good life because he has an important position at the town as the only one editor at the town. So, many people come to him to create an article or just talk about someone. For Hovstad, he has unique way to pursue his goal. Hovstad’s goal is that he wants to get the advantage from all situations and from all sides, he will do anything to get the advantage. So he always talks about someone behind with the others. It’s like in the beginning of the story, when he talks with Dr. Stockmann privately to talk about the badness of The Mayor.

“Hovstad: Yes, have you a minute to spare, Doctor?” (Ibsen, 1882: 129).

“Dr. Stockmann: Just as long as you like, my dear fellow.” (Ibsen, 1882: 129).

“Hovstad: Have you heard anything from the Mayor?” (Ibsen, 1882: 129).

“Dr. Stockmann: Not yet; he’s coming here presently.” (Ibsen, 1882: 129).

“Hovstad: I’ve been thinking things over a good deal since last night.” (Ibsen, 1882: 129).

And Hovstad talks to Dr. Stockmann about his printer, he is Aslaksen.

“Hovstad (as the Doctor comes back): Well, what do you say to that, Doctor? Don’t you think it’s time we blew away all this

slackness-gave those half-hearted cowards a good shaking up?" (Ibse, 1882: 135).

"Dr. Stockmann: Do you mean Aslaksen?" (Ibse, 1882: 135).

"Hovstad: Yes, I do. He's one of the ones who're stuck in the swamp-decent enough fellow though he may be apart from that. He's just like most of the people around here-always shilly-shallying and wavering from one side to the other; so full of scruples and misgiving that they never dare to make any definite move." (Ibse, 1882: 136).

But, in the middle of the story, when he is in the office with Billing, they are talking about Dr. Stockmann behind him.

"Hovstad: The Doctor's been pretty blunt, don't you think?" (Ibsen, 1882: 150).

"Billing: Blunt? Why, he's pulverizing, I'm hanged if he isn't! every word comes crashing down like- what I say? -like a sledgehammer." (Ibsen, 1882: 150).

"Hovstad: Yes, but it'll take more than one blow to demolish these fellows." (Ibsen, 1882: 150).

When Hovstad is in the office with Billing and Aslaksen, Hovstad said that Dr. Stockmann can be very useful to their paper.

"Hovstad: He can be very useful to us." (Ibsen 1882: 155).

"Aslaksen: As long as he keeps to this matter of the Baths, yes. It mightn't be prudent to follow him if he goes beyond that." (Ibsen 1882: 155).

"Hovstad: Hm... that all depends." (Ibsen 1882: 155).

"Billing: You're too timid, Aslaksen." (Ibsen 1882: 155).

In the fact, Hovstad also talks about his friend, Billing. Hovstad talks about Billing behind Billing to Petra that comes to blame Hovstad.

"Petra: Oh no! You can't be so deceitful as to set traps for your readers-you're not spider!" (Ibsen, 1882: 159).

"Hovstad (smiling): I'm glad you think so well of me. As a matter of fact, it's was Billing idea, not mine." (Ibsen, 1882: 159).

"Petra: Mr. Billing?" (Ibsen, 1882: 159).

"Hovstad: Yes. At any rate he was talking on those lines in here the other day. It's Billing who's so keen to have the story in; I don't know the book." (Ibsen, 1882: 159).

In conclusion, Hovstad is people who wants to get the advantage from all situations and from all sides, he will do anything to get the benefit. So, Hovstad does everything to increase his relationship with the other, he will talk to someone privately although in their conversation. They are just talking the badness of someone. By that way, Hovstad will get the trust from all sides so he will get the advantage of that people's trust. Hovstad's style of life is fullfilled by treachery.

6. Creative Power

According to Adler as quoted by Hjelle and Ziegler (1992: 150) creative power means the influence of heredity and environments toward a person in over coming the problem of live. This creative of life is responsible for the person's life goal, and contributes to the development of social interest. Creative power implies freedom, free to be what we will.

In this story, Hovstad is editor at People's Herald, he just has little salary and he is just lower classes people in the town. But he has big dream to make himself to be better and have many money although he just talks about the contrary.

“Hovstad: You musn't misjudge me- I'm no more self-seeking or ambitious than the next man-“ (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

“Dr. Stockmann: But my dear fellow, who says you are?” (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

“Hovstad: I come of humble folk, as you know, and I've had plenty of opportunity of seeing what the lower classes really want; and that, Doctor, is to have a share in the direction of public affairs. That would be the way to develop their skill and ability and self-respect.” (Ibsen, 1882: 131).

Hovstad has big dream but he is just lower people. Because of that fact, it can increase his spirit and his wishes to make his dream will come true. Although he must make bad action, like treachery. He betrays other people because he wants to get the advantage for his self like when he betrays Dr. Stockmann because he thinks that Dr. Stockmann doesn't have any money like he said in the middle of the story when he makes privately conversation with his colleague,

Billing.

“Hovstad: Do you know anyone else who’d advanced the money for our paper and printing?” (Ibsen, 1882: 157).

“Billing: It’s infernal nuisance not to have the working capital we need.” (Ibsen, 1882: 157).

“Hovstad (sitting at the desk): Yes, if only we had that...” (Ibsen, 1882: 157).

“Billing: Supposed you approached Dr. Stockmann?” (Ibsen, 1882: 157).

“Hovstad (going through his papers): What’d be the use? He hasn’t any money.” (Ibsen, 1882: 157).

Beside that, the environment also gives influence to Hovstad toward his bad action, treachery. The environment means Billing, his colleague at People’s Herald.

“Billing: Blunt? Why, he’s pulverizing, I’m hanged if he isn’t! every word comes crashing down like- what I say? –like a sledgehammer.” (Ibsen, 1882: 150).

“Hovstad: Yes, but it’ll take more than one blow to demolish these fellows.” (Ibsen, 1882: 150).

“Billing: That’s true, but we’ll keep on hammering at them, blow after blow, till the whole of this privileged class comes crashing down. When I was sitting in there reading this, I could almost see the Revolution coming over the horizon!” (Ibsen, 1882: 150).

In the fact, Hovstad is kind person, because he makes a treachery to prosperous his team or his paper, just not for himself.

“Hovstad: He can be very useful to us.” (Ibsen 1882: 155).

“Aslaksen: As long as he keeps to this matter of the Baths, yes. It mightn’t be prudent to follow him if he goes beyond that.” (Ibsen 1882: 155).

“Hovstad: Do you know anyone else who’d advanced the money for our paper and printing?” (Ibsen, 1882: 157).

Finally, the happiness has come to Hovstad because of his hard work and action. Hovstad is just lower classes people in the town but he has big dream. because of the people around him who support him, Hovstad gets many advantages as his dream together with his colleague at People’s Herald. By his

treachery, Hovstad has a tremendous spirit. His efforts yields good results. Finally, he is happy with his advantage like he wants.

7. Discussion

Based on the analysis above, it can be seen that the character of Hovstad is influenced by individual psychological aspect that has been explained before. It consists of the fictional finalism, striving superiority, Inferiority feeling and social interest, style of life and creative power.

Hovstad is an editor at People's Herald paper. In an *enemy of the people* or *public enemy*, the men of the press include Hovstad, Billing and Aslaksen who run the people's Messenger. Dr. Stockman is a medical officer who discovers that the town's water supply is contaminated hence is on a mission to correct the situation.

Hovstad comes from humble folk. He lives very difficult because Hovstad just has little money from his job although he has worked so hard many years at the paper. Hovstad isn't ambitious man and his opportunity is just like the lower classes want. But actually, Hovstad has big dream that he wants to get much money and makes himself is so comfort. So, the goal of Hovstad's life is so clear that he wants to get the advantage from the situation, although he must make a cheat like treachery or betrayal to someone.

Hovstad is a sociable person. He is friendly person. He has good relationship with other people although sometime he shows bad attitude, he does it to the importance for himself. Hovstad has good relationship with the other people, for the example when he joins in Dr. Stockmann's party like in the beginning of the story.

In the beginning, they congratulate the doctor on his discovery. They even toast to his health. They pledge their support and Aslaksen and Billing call Dr. Stokmann a friend of the people. Aslaksen assures him of the support of the Householders' association. They refuse to publish Dr. Stockmann's article and instead publish the mayor's article. And then the doctor loses his arsenal, the people's Messenger, and the compact majority. He is denied a venue for the meeting and is branded an enemy of the people.

Hovstad, like the Mayor, is easy to dislike someone. At first, he seems like a good enough guy. He's a farmer's son who's pulled himself up by his bootstraps to become the editor of *The People's Herald*, the local newspaper. He claims to be true to his roots, and wants to use his position at the paper to further the cause of the lower classes. Many people disagree with his politics, in the beginning of the play he does seem like a straightforward guy who is true to his principles.

Hovstad uses Petra to translate English story for his own selfish interests. Billing thinks of approaching Dr. Stockman to finance the paper because he's bound to come by money from Morten Kiil. Aslaksen and Hovstad return to convince the Dr. Stockmann to take over The people's Messenger because they think he has money from the Bath's shares now. He gives that Hovstad correctly observes that the press is supposed to liberate the masses; this selfish/opportunistic nature hinders the doctor's mission. They do not believe in his mission and are ready to jump ship as long as it suits them.

As the play progresses, it shows that Hovstad isn't straightforward as it might have thought. When he learns of Dr. Stockmann's discovery that the Baths are contaminated, his first instinct wants to manipulate the situation to his advantage. Quickly, It becomes suspicious that his support for the Doctor doesn't stem from truly believing that the people have a right to the truth. When he says things like, "When I took over the 'People's Messenger' my idea was to break up this ring of self-opinionated old fossils" (Ibsen, 1882: 131), it becomes obvious that he just wants to further his own political agenda.

It's in Act 3, Hovstad reveals his true colors. First, he makes a pass at Petra, Dr. Stockmann's daughter, and alludes that one of the only reasons he's supporting her father to get on Petra's good side. Then the Mayor shows up and easily turns Hovstad against the Doctor. The Mayor reveals to Hovstad in order to make the necessary renovations to the Baths, they'll have to raise taxes in the town, and it will most likely cause everybody financial ruin. Hovstad knows that his newspaper's readers will hate raising taxes, and if he supports the Doctor *The People's Herald* will go under. The decision to betray Dr.

Stockmann seems to come pretty easily for Hovstad.

Aslaksen hides under his principle of moderation when in actual fact he is fear the authorities. Hovstad lies to the Mayor that he knows nothing about the bath report and behaves in a fearful manner when he sees the Mayor. Dr. Stockmann says that Hovstad never has the courage to admit in public that he is a free thinker. This trait in the pressman inhibits the doctor's mission. They know the truth but chose to kill it due to their fear of the Mayor. The result is the baths are not fixed due to cowardice.

All in all, Hovstad appears to be Ibsen's representative of the liberal media of which the playwright had a pretty low opinion. In a letter to a critic Ibsen wrote, "What are we to say of the attitude taken up by the so-called Liberal press – by those leaders who speak and write about freedom of action and thought, and at the same time make themselves the slaves of the supposed opinions of their subscribers?" (Ibsen, 1882: 155). This is exactly what Hovstad does in *Public Enemy*. Though he claims to be true to his ideals, he feels it necessary to compromise what he prints based on public opinion.

Hovstad has good life because he has important position at the town as the only one editor at the town. So, many people come to him to create an article or just talking about someone. For Hovstad, he has unique ways to pursue his goal. He wants to get the advantage from all situations and from all sides, he will do anything to get the advantage. So he always talks about someone behind with the others.

There are three frequent visitors to the doctor's house. When the play opens, Billing is seen having roast beef. Aslaksen comes to pledge his support for the doctor having heard from Billing that the Dr. Stockmann would bring about a new water supply. However their true nature is soon revealed. The three quickly side with the Mayor without verifying the fact of the time and the costs involved. Consequently the doctor is barred from addressing the issue of the baths at the meeting. It is Aslaksen who proposes that the meeting declare Dr. Decree Stockmann an enemy of the people. Billing lies about the doctor. Further turn the people away from Dr. Stockmann, this culminates in the doctor

being roughed up and his house.

Hovstad has big dream but he is just lower people, because of that fact, so it can increase his spirit and his wish to make his dream will come true. Although he must make bad action, like treachery. He betrays to other people because he wants to get the advantage for himself, like when he betrays Dr. Stockmann because he thinks that Dr. Stockmann doesn't have any money.

Hovstad is the people who wants to get the advantage from all situations and from all sides, he will do anything to get the benefit. So, he does it to increase his relationship with the other, he will talk to someone privately although in their conversation is just talking the badness of someone. With that way, Hovstad will get the trust from all sides, so he will get the advantage of that people's trust.

In spite of the hypocrisy of his life's work, to gather power in order to establish equality for all, Hovstad's betrayal of Dr. Stockmann is perhaps the bitterest of any character; he was once treated as a son in the Stockmann's home, yet abandoned him once he no longer became convenient. However, the deceit precedes the hysteria and blackmail generated by this corrupt editor: even before the emergency Hovstad supports Dr. Stockmann only to gain the favor of Petra. A true wolf in sheep's skin, Hovstad is a vile liar.

The press has the important function of disseminating information to the public. The press should never be partisan or take sides. They therefore have a duty/obligation to inform the public about the baths but they fail due to their negative character of hypocrisy, opportunism, cowardice and cruelty. The doctor is denied an opportunity to correct a health issue due to a negative press. The media has fulfilled the mediator role only to a limited extent until now. It is true that criticism and the exposure of problems is an important duty of journalists; but in the future journalists should also endeavour to provide balanced reporting of the technical world and to provide the public with a perspective of their world of tomorrow.

Hovstad's bad habitation appears because he also has partner that has the same habitation like him. Billing and Aslaksen, they are Hovstad's colleague at

People's Herald paper.

Finally, the happiness has come to Hovstad because of his hard work over the years and because of his action. Hovstad is just lower class people in the town but he has big dream. But because of the people around him who have supported him, Hovstad gets many advantages as his dream together with his colleague at People's Herald. By his treachery, Hovstad has a tremendous spirit. His efforts yields good results. Finally, he is happy with his advantage like he wants.

D. Conclusion

After analyzing the whole drama and analyzing all the facts dealing with Hovstad's effort and his personality, the researcher comes to the conclusion that *Public Enemy* is the reflection of the human trying to get his desire. The author wants to describe how human beings have many ways making his dream come true. He also wants to show that humans are full of imagination and desire. It is shown when Hovstad has a desire and works hard to reach his dream. In this novel, Henrik Ibsen describes Hovstad as a person who always tries to fulfill his wish by struggling and striving to make all dreams become true.

Public Enemy tells about the era that the lower class of people must obey the high class, and they should not to protest or refuse the commands. *Public Enemy* is a story which describes changes that happen to society where some of community from society in that town won't support the changes. So the society won't to be changed although it comes from Dr. Stockmann. He is a man of science and kind person in the town. In *Public Enemy*, Ibsen portrays a society where people are over-influenced by the politicians. The authorities are very powerful, and under the shelter of their power and authority, they manipulate the facts in the society. In such a society people are not able to decide and tells the truth. Consequently, they prefer to listen authorities because they claim to do their best for people but unfortunately, finally people who suffer the aftermath.

In *Public Enemy*, Henrik Ibsen creates the main characters, such as, Dr. Stockmann, and Peter Stockmann as the Mayor. He puts Dr. Stockmann in a

setting, which permits him to interact with other. In his drama, Dr. Stockmann has conflicts with other characters. The conflict makes the changes of Dr. Stockmann view about his brother, Peter Stockmann, and mindset which is false. In this story, the Mayor does not like the changes that is brought by Dr. Stockmann that he wants to close the Baths. Peter Stockmann, Hovstad and Aslaksen are experts in manipulation. On the other hand, Dr. Stockmann is a symbol of responsibility. Because of that, theme of responsibility and manipulation in *Public Enemy* is considered as the center point of this study.

At the beginning, his discovery is praised by many people, newspapers and city inhabitants. Moreover, he also gets assurance of support of different responsible persons, particularly, newspapers' editors, chairman of householders' association and the civil community. This support makes him courageous and happy. He is happy because of the sense of his community's feelings of brotherhood. But, when it becomes very clear to the city authority that the improvement of the baths will cost high amount, then they turn to against his position. Dr Stockmann is willing to publish the truth of his findings. The political factors give different consequences in the life of Stockmann. The city mayor read the test-report and has shown doubt about the findings. City Mayor requests to Dr. Stockmann to refuse the result of findings because if the city going to repair the problem, it expenses more money, and this extra expenses have to be shouldered by the inhabitants of the city. But, Dr. Stockmann refuses to refute the result. On the other hand, the newspapers also consider the impact of this news over the reader which would have a negative impact of their newspaper, and then he takes decision that he will not publish the report.

In the *Public Enemy's* drama, it is found a very inspiring figure and vigorously named Hovstad. He is an editor at the newspaper. He is a man who comes from humble folk. Because of that fact he hasn't many money although he had worked so hard a long time. Hovstad isn't ambitious man and his opportunity is just like the lower classes want. But actually, Hovstad has big dream that he wants to get many money and makes his self is so comfort.

Hovstad wants to get the advantage from all situations although he must make a cheat like treachery or betrayal to someone. That is the goal of Hovstad's life

Hovstad seems like the Mayor. At first he seems like a good enough guy. He is a farmer's son who is pulled himself up by his bootstraps to become the editor of *The People's Herald*, the local newspaper. He claims to be true to his roots, and wants to use his position at the paper to further the cause of the lower classes. Even if you don't agree with his politics, in the beginning of the play he does seem like a straightforward guy who is true to his principles.

As the play progresses, it seems that Hovstad isn't as straightforward as we might have thought. When he learns of Dr. Stockmann's discovery that the Baths are contaminated, his first instinct is to think to manipulate the situation to his advantage. Quickly, it becomes suspicious that his support for the Doctor doesn't stem from truly believing that the people have a right to the truth. When he says things like, "When I took over the 'People's Messenger' my idea was to break up this ring of self-opinionated old fossils" (Ibsen, 1882: 131), it becomes obvious that he just wants to further his own political agenda.

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